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## WILL STAND BY THE TREATY

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE IN THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY STATED.

NOT CLEAR TO BERLIN, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMAN CONSUL AT APIA VIOLATED TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The Foreign Office informs the correspondent of The Associated Press that the official reports received from Samoa by the Government tally with those received by The Associated Press. In any event, Germany will not support any possible irregularity inconsistent with the treaty. But, the Foreign Office official points out, it is not yet clear that the German Consul at Apia has been guilty of any irregularities of that nature. On the contrary, the Foreign Office insists, it still remains to be explained why Mataafa's election was declared invalid, as he was admittedly elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Foreign Office admits that Germany has long been dissatisfied with the condominium, which in its nature is provisional, "though, unfortunately, other Powers, especially the Washington Government, have thought otherwise."

The Foreign Office officials say that the captain of the German warship Falke at Apia "does not attach much importance to the recent incidents," and hence the Government does not intend to send additional warships to Samoa unless the other Powers do.

The "National Zeitung," to-day, referring to the trouble in Samoa, says: "The untenable character of the existing conditions at Samoa have again been demonstrated. Further information regarding the latest conflict between the German and the British and American officials must be awaited. But it is clear that, in consequence of the joint dominion of the three Powers, the seeds of conflict are always present, to the dangerous nature of which the limited extent of American and British interests is in startling disproportion."

The "Vossische Zeitung" assures its readers that the German Government can be depended upon to act correctly and in accordance with the treaty obligations, "of course with due appreciation of German interests, which cannot be surrendered."

The "Post" remarks: "When the actual situation is known, Germany will take a decision injurious to no existing rights."

The official "Reichsanzeiger" says Emperor William received the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, in audience this afternoon, and that later he received in audience the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.

## DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

CONFERENCE OF THE THREE POWERS LIKELY TO BE HELD—AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting. The situation in Samoa was discussed, but in the absence of any official or late information it was thought that no action will be taken at once beyond asking for a conference between the representatives of the three Powers which have concurrent jurisdiction over the islands under the present treaty. It was said that it must be presumed that whatever overt action was taken by the German Consul in Apia was not with the knowledge or consent of his sovereign, but rather was taken on his own account, and that such action, should it be found to amount to an unjust usurpation of authority under the treaty, will be promptly disavowed by the German Government. It is believed that the conference of the three Powers will be held in Berlin at an early day.

The State Department is moving with due deliberation, yet with firmness, respecting the adjustment of conditions in Samoa. The publication of incendiary newspaper articles is deprecated as calculated to interfere with an amicable and fair settlement of the important questions at issue, and the Department is directing all its efforts now, as it has in the past, to the use of lawful and regular means to settle the succession at Apia. In fact, it was its insistence on the compliance of all of the parties to the tripartite treaty with the terms of that document so long as it stood undenounced and unamended that has made its position so strong legally at this juncture.

## NO OFFICIAL REPORTS YET.

There is still a lack of official reports on the details of the stirring events at Apia. A brief statement has reached the Department through the United States dispatch agent at San Francisco, but so far as can be gathered it is not yet known just why Chief Justice Chambers decided that Mataafa, the German candidate for the succession to the throne of Samoa, was ineligible. It is suspected here that the decision was based on the use of improper influences by outside but interested persons in the election of the King. That, if established, would be sufficient to disqualify Mataafa under the strict terms of the treaty, which expressly provides for an untrammelled choice by the natives according to their own established customs.

The United States Government must adhere to the terms of the treaty so long as it stands, this being a duty imposed by the document itself, so it is to be presumed, in the absence of an official statement, that the instructions sent to the United States Consul-General at Apia, and perhaps also to Ambassador White at Berlin, are to be governed by this understanding in any presentation of the case that it may be necessary to make.

The Navy Department's orders to the Philadelphia did not go to Admiral Kautz until to-day. They were in the shape of instructions to take on a full supply of coal and make ready for a cruise to Samoa. There was no explicit order to start, but simply to make ready. If the Admiral, as reported in press dispatches, finds that his ship is so full through her cruise in the southern waters as to be unfit for the voyage to Samoa, he probably will be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the Department has decided that the ship shall not be sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard to be fitted out. There will be about five days available in all probability before the Philadelphia can clear.

## DISPATCHES TO THE OREGON.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The United States dispatch-boat Itouhoku has sailed for Honolulu. The vessel carried a number of special dispatches, some for the battle-ship Oregon, due at the islands, and some that are supposed to relate to the sending of the Oregon to Samoa. The Navy Department officials here are unable to say whether the Oregon has been ordered to Samoa, but it is thought that she has been.

## BRITISH CRUISER STARTS FOR SAMOA.

Wellington, New Zealand, Jan. 20.—The British third-class cruiser Tauranga has started for Samoa.

## PACIFIC FEELING IN BERLIN.

London, Jan. 21.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "In authoritative quarters it is firmly believed that the diplomatic negotiations which must now inevitably be resumed will lead to a solution of the Samoan question satisfactory to all the interested

Powers. It is thought most improbable that any complications will arise with the United States."

## EX-CHIEF JUSTICE IDE'S VIEWS.

FRIENDLY WORDS FOR MATAAFA—VALUE OF SAMOA TO AMERICA INCALCULABLE.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 20 (Special).—Henry Ide, formerly Chief Justice of Samoa, says: "The recent exciting events in Samoa are very distressing to me. During my residence of between four and five years there I became greatly attached to the natives, who are ordinarily a most hospitable, polite and picturesque people. I formed strong friendships with English, German and American officers and residents. I am well acquainted with Chief Justice Chambers and the German Consul, Rose, who are prominent factors in the existing troubles, and with Mataafa, Tamaesee, Malletta Tanus and Luete, prominent Samoans in the controversy. "Chief Justice Chambers comes from Alabama and is a just and upright man. Consul Rose has had long experience under the German Foreign Office, and is a man of ability. It is to be regretted that the Chief Justice could not have found it to be his duty to decide in favor of Mataafa, who is the most distinguished of living Samoans, of fine presence and kindly bearing, the choice of a large majority of the people, and entitled to sympathy by reason of his long exile.

"Some incidents bearing upon the Kingship, notably the expulsion of Luetele, one of Mataafa's adherents and one of the highest chiefs in Samoa, from the courtroom on the ground that his bearing was considered disrespectful, contributed, it seems, to inflame passions. The English missionary influence was strongly in favor of Malletta Tanus, son of the deceased King, who is a mere boy, still under missionary instruction. Mataafa is a Catholic, but has a large Protestant following.

"The division in the Consular Board, of course, rendered peace difficult. The German Consul strongly respected Mataafa. I am not aware that the other two consuls became partisans. Immediately after the Chief Justice decided in favor of Malletta Tanus, civil war broke out, and Mataafa's adherents, being far more numerous, won a victory, destroyed the native port of Apia, occupied Mulinu'u, the seat of government, and became the de facto native Government. The Samoan character is such that all the doubtful seek the winning side, and Mataafa will apparently for some time have the great mass of the people as his supporters.

"While the authority of the court must be maintained, it is highly improbable that the three Powers will undertake to maintain the boy Malletta Tanus in power in face of the determined opposition of the people. The action of the German Consul in Apia, and the action of the British Consul, Rafael, in seizing the courthouse, is based upon the fact that the Berlin Treaty provides that the president shall exercise the functions of Chief Justice in case of vacancy, and it is probably claimed that the action of Chief Justice Chambers, in going for protection on a British warship, was a departure from Samoa to British soil, and an application of the treaty, which provides that there be a vacancy has been created. It is safe to say that such a claim, under the circumstances, will not be entertained. It is the manifest duty of the Government to lend immediate aid to maintain the treaty. That duty has been too long neglected. No American warship has been in Samoa waters since 1892. The English squadron there, once strengthened from the Pacific stations. The whole atmosphere there will be cleared without fighting as soon as England and America appear in force upon the scene, and the hands of the officials will be freed. The treaty is the result of years of diplomacy. It should be amended to be made workable. Its value as giving us our only hold in the South Pacific is incalculable. This is not a good year for letting things in the Pacific pass to our rivals."

## STILL THE RECORDS GO.

THE MOST TREMENDOUS DAY'S BUSINESS EVER DONE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange yesterday did the most tremendous day's business in its history, the total sales being 1,212,837 shares, the record established on January 9, when 1,080,767 shares were sold, having thus been surpassed by nearly 125,000 shares. On February 11, 1892, and February 20, 1893, the sales were respectively 1,446,915 and 1,438,971 shares; but the great proportion of the business done on those days represented dealings in Reading shares, which are "half stock" (par value \$50). The bond business yesterday was also exceedingly large, the sales being \$9,197,000 par value, which was not far below the record. There was enormous buying by commission houses throughout the day, the volume of orders being so great that the market rallied quickly after each of several slight recessions caused by the extremely heavy realization selling. In the last half-hour, however, the profit-taking selling induced a more serious reaction, with the result that prices as a rule closed a little under the best of the day, although net gains were made in most of the issues.

Some of the big advances were in American Steel and Wire, sales, 3,303 shares, net gain 4 per cent; Steel and Wire preferred, sales, 620, advance 1/2 per cent; Consolidated Gas, sales, 630, advance 4 per cent; Edison Electric Illumination preferred, sales, 3,370, gain 2 per cent; Manhattan, sales, 110,230 shares, net gain 3/4; Metropolitan, sales, 110,230 shares, net gain 3/4; New York Central, sales, 48,200 shares, advance 4 1/2 per cent; "Nickel Plate" common and first preferred, net gain 2 per cent in each; New York Air Brake, sales, 1,500 shares, net gain 4 1/2 per cent; St. Paul and Duluth preferred, net gain 4 1/2 per cent; Leather preferred, sales, 1,540 shares, net gain 2 per cent; Western Gas, sales, 300 shares, net advance 10 per cent.

## PROTECTING DEBTORS IN PORTO RICO.

GENERAL HENRY SUSPENDS JUDICIAL PROCESSES FOR A YEAR.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 20.—In consequence of the crisis which followed the war and the present scarcity of money in Porto Rico, the Governor of the island, Major-General Guy V. Henry, will suspend for one year mortgage foreclosures and summary judicial sales of land for debt.

General Henry also announces the withdrawal of troops from localities where the citizens and soldiers cannot harmonize. In such cases the municipalities will be held responsible for order.

## REVOLT IN CHINA SPREADING.

REBELS BESIEGE KU-YUNG, AFTER KILLING TWO HUNDRED OF THE GARRISON.

London, Jan. 21.—"The Daily Mail" publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai: "The rebellion in the province of An-Hou (Nan-Hoe) is spreading rapidly, and it is feared that all the central provinces of China will become involved. On January 10 eight thousand An-Hou rebels, under the notorious desperado Nui, reinforced by rebels from the province of Ho-Nan, attacked the city of Ku-Yung. After firing a volley, the troops who were defending the city threw down their arms and fled. Two hundred men of one battalion of troops in the southern waters as to be unfit for the voyage to Samoa, he probably will be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the Department has decided that the ship shall not be sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard to be fitted out. There will be about five days available in all probability before the Philadelphia can clear.

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## A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

For richness of quality, dryness and flavor, Moët and Chandon Champagne is unequalled. The sale of this celebrated wine is largely due to the fact of its being a universal favorite, and thus proving its universal popularity.

## TAX COLLECTION IN CUBA.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE SPANISH BANK BECOMES ACUTE.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ON THE ISLAND OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT—AN UGLY MUDDLE.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Havana, Jan. 20.—An acute stage has been reached in the Spanish Bank tax collection case. All the American authorities—Generals Brooke, Lee, Ludlow and Bliss—are known to be opposed to the plan. The uneasiness has been partially quieted by the assurance that the policy cannot be made effective until General Brooke officially promulgates the order that taxes, present and past, are to be paid to the Spanish Bank. Nevertheless, the agitation for a definite declaration of the United States grows in vehemence. The remonstrances of the American officials to Washington are urgent. The statement is made to-day that neither General Brooke nor General Ludlow has been officially informed that the War Department had closed the arrangement for tax collection with the bank, and they will assume the contrary until otherwise instructed. Vice-President Jover of the bank, who conducted the negotiations in Washington, is due here to-morrow. He is expected to produce the authority, and this will bring about a direct issue. Though the bank has blanks prepared for the period between July 1, 1898, and January 1, 1899, so far as known no attempt has yet been made at collection. The officials have been awaiting Mr. Jover's return to Havana.

Property-owners and business men who have been preparing petitions to General Brooke against the enforcement of the bank taxes and against the employment of the bank are anxious to present these documents. They are held off by a promise that no decree regarding tax collection will be promulgated until they have been heard. The recommendation of the military authorities is that the arrangement with the bank be revoked and the United States establish its own fiscal system. A copy of the agreement said to have been entered into between the Secretary of War and the Spanish Bank was published to-day, but the publication was not official. Foreign business houses which had sought to avoid the controversy declared that they would not pay back taxes. They still doubt the clause which provides a penalty if the taxes for the last six months of 1898 are not paid by the end of February.

## CROKER ON SILVER AGAIN.

HE REITERATES THAT "THE 16-TO-1 QUESTION IS A DEAD ISSUE."

THAT WAS PROVED, HE SAYS, WHEN MR. MCKINLEY WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT—TIMES NOW BETTER AND THE PEOPLE CONTENTED.

Richard Croker has replied to the criticisms hurled at him from all over the country as a result of his recent interview in which he declared silver to be a dead issue, and in which he came out for expansion. Mr. Croker's answer was made yesterday in an interview with a "Tribune Times" reporter, to be published to-day. It is as follows: "According to their point of view, these gentlemen of the press are quite right in saying that I do not represent the Democracy of this country. If they had only been thoughtful enough to read the article in question a little more carefully, they would have seen that I gave my views simply as a citizen of New-York. I trust that they will concede that I am entitled to the right of free speech as well as they are. I reiterate that the 16 to 1 question is a dead issue. This was proven conclusively by the expression of the will of the people in 1896, when they elected Mr. McKinley President of the United States. Now, the Democrats of the West and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the Democratic party, and to make the old, dead cry of 'sixteen to one' the Democratic slogan in 1900. Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? There is no earthly reason for it. The times of four years ago are past. To-day the times are different, and the issues are not the same.

"Speaking for this section of the country, I say that if the sixteen-to-one question is again brought before the people, there will be felt again throughout the Nation the same distrust that prevailed in 1896. During the fall of that year, while the campaign was in progress, every man with a dollar of surplus, whether he was millionaire or workman, hoarded his savings; in fact, locked them up so securely that there was actually no money in circulation. As a natural consequence, the times then became well-nigh desperate. Look back at the winter of 1896, and see what the mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 did to this country. You could not get money in the banks. You could not raise money on any kind of security, and the result was the very hardest kind of hard times.

"From the South and West there always comes the hue and cry against New-York, because it is the money centre of the United States. But whenever there is any great public improvement to be made in any section of this country, the first look for help is toward abused New-York. They rush to our great city to raise the money. They come here for the means to build their railroads, to construct their waterworks, to erect the plants for gas service, and bond their cities for any kind of improvement. Then, no matter how much benefit is derived from this section of the country, there is always the same howl against the great city, because it is the money centre—that very centre without which public improvement would be an impossibility.

"If this silver question comes again before the people and is made a factor in the National platform, the moneyed men of the East will look for investment outside of this country, and the banks in other States in the Union will be unable to borrow money in the East. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers. The present winter of 1898-'99 has been free from the scenes of starvation and suffering that were so painfully characteristic of the time when the financial strength of the country was threatened. Everybody seems to be making a living, and to be contented. The reason for this is easily found. The men with money have loosened their purse strings, and money is being plentifully spent for public improvements. Labor is not idle, and money is in circulation, because there is a feeling of financial security.

"Now, I am talking, of course, from the standpoint of a New-Yorker, as I find almost a unanimous sentiment against the free coinage of silver.

"Why should the New-Yorker advocate silver? The free silver issue is, after all, merely a local issue. In the sections where free silver will benefit the residents it is but natural for them to declare for 16 to 1. However, in my opinion, the money question should be settled in Congress. But, here in New-York, we must see that the position of our party is not weakened by the money question must meet the requirements, not of any one section but of every section of the United States. When, in convention assembled, the majority of the delegates demand a certain standard, and a certain reform, New-York will, as it ever has, fall faithfully in line, without a moment of opposition or a murmur of protest.

"But the Democratic platform of 1900 has not yet been written."

## GENERAL WOOD RETURNING TO CUBA.

PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTING CUSTOMS RECEIPTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC SOON.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Major-General Leonard Wood called at the War Department to-day to say farewell before his departure for Cuba. He will go to Miami, Fla., and thence to Havana, where he will have a full conference with General Brooke before proceeding to his post at Santiago.

The War Department expects to be able in the course of a few days to promulgate the plan it has formulated after consultation with General Wood for the distribution of the customs revenues of Cuba, a question which is agitating the people of Santiago just now rather unreasonably. The plan will be fair and just to all interests.

## SANTIAGO PREPARING A RECEPTION.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 20.—The people of the city are anxiously awaiting the return from Washington of General Leonard Wood. His presence is greatly needed in all branches of the government. More than \$2,000 has been subscribed to a popular fund to provide a grand reception.

## A DECLARATION FROM WEYLER.

HE WOULD BE WAR MINISTER UNDER CERTAIN SWEEPING CONDITIONS.

London, Jan. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says: "General Weyler has made an important declaration. He says he is willing to accept the War Office portfolio in a Liberal Cabinet on two conditions—first, that the Liberal party be reconstructed with his assistance and that of his military and political friends and allies, Señors Romero y Robledo and José Canalejas, and second, that the Liberal party be aimed chiefly at a prompt reorganization of the army and navy, giving satisfaction to the legitimate aspirations of both, besides being inspired by such democratic principles as would win the support of moderate Republicans.

"He approves Señor Sagasta's decision to invite the Cortes to discuss the peace treaty and the conduct of the war, but he is determined only to join Sagasta after the debates when a new Liberal party and Cabinet are formed. He regards the present Cabinet as utterly incapable of undertaking the regeneration of the country, and its defenses, and considers that the present Ministry cannot survive the beginning of the coming session. The real Conservative party did, General Weyler contends, with Señor Canovas, and he declares that he prefers the Carlists to the modern Conservative party, which is bound to disappear from Spanish politics.

"His dictatorial pretensions are daily attracting more attention, and they remind Spaniards of the era which the Restoration was supposed to have closed in 1876."

## EXCITED OVER DREYFUS.

ANOTHER BITTER DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

EX-PREMIER MELINE DENIES THAT HE WAS AWARE OF THE HENRY FORGERIES, AND ASSAILS REVISION.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after defeating by a vote of 332 to 150 a resolution proposed by M. Dejeante, Socialist, to demolish the chapel erected in explanation of the execution of Louis XVI, plunged into another Dreyfus debate.

M. Breton, Socialist, interpellated the Government on the subject of the package of diplomatic papers among the documents in the Dreyfus case, and asserted that the former Minister Rambaud, speaking at the Agricultural Show, declared that the members of the Meline Cabinet were aware of the forgery of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. The statement caused great excitement among the Deputies. In the midst of which M. Meline, who was Premier in the Cabinet in which M. Rambaud was Minister of Public Instruction, and Dr. Barthou, who was Minister of the Interior in the same Cabinet, rose and formally characterized the statement as false. M. Meline added that the day he was first aware of the Henry forgery was when M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, announced its discovery in the Chamber of Deputies. The speaker further declared that a revision of the trial was unnecessary, and that he had nothing to retract.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, said the so-called ultra-secret dossier which had been communicated to the Court of Cassation contained no letter from Dreyfus to a foreign sovereign. He added that there never had been such a letter, to the knowledge of the agents who had been in the service of the Ministry during the last decade. As to the suggestion that it contained letters from a foreign sovereign to Dreyfus, the Minister said he did not believe that any authenticity could be credited to such documents. (Applause.)

Continuing, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he, as well as every one connected with the Foreign Office, was entirely unaware that any such documents had been manufactured, as alleged. But, even if such were the case, the forger would never attempt to offer them to the French Foreign Office, for however naïve the diplomatists might be supposed to be, they would never be simple enough to accept or place value upon such merchandise. (Applause.)

M. Meline formally reiterated that neither he nor any member of his Cabinet was aware of the forgery of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, and he congratulated himself that he was not responsible for the revision, as, he added, there was not a new fact to warrant it.

The speaker further remarked that if there was an innocent man condemned in the case it should be proclaimed to the world; but the country only saw in the Dreyfus affair a systematic and perfidious campaign against the army. (Applause from the Centre.)

"The parliamentarism revision," the former Premier said later, "should cease to join hands with the enemies of the army."

This remark caused a violent uproar among the members of the Left. M. Meline added: "The campaign against the army is capable of being incontestably proved."

Renewed uproar and applause followed this assertion.

At the order of the day, pure and simple, was accepted by the Government and was adopted by a vote of 480 to 51.

M. Breton and M. Millevoye, Nationalist Republican, managing editor of the "Tribune," sent the campaign against the army to the streets, exchanged during the sitting, but the seconds decided that there was no ground for a duel.

According to the "Soleil," the Court of Cassation intends to conclude the inquiry by confronting Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who was in charge of Dreyfus at the time of his degradation, with Dreyfus himself. The necessity for this is admitted as a pretext to justify the return of Dreyfus to Paris.

The Court also proposes, according to the "Soleil," to have the bureau d'ordonnance successively to leave and to return, and the original document will then be compared with the original document.

## AN ANGLO-FRENCH COMPACT.

NEGOTIATIONS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE SAID TO BE IN PROGRESS AT PARIS.

London, Jan. 21.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "I am informed that Sir Edmund Monson (British Ambassador to France) in an interview with M. Delcassé (French Minister of Foreign Affairs) has virtually laid down the lines of negotiation upon all disputed points between France and Great Britain. The programme so far amounts to an Anglo-French treaty of the highest historic importance.

"In official circles to-night the approaching solution is foreshadowed rather cautiously, but, while the amicable, explicit terms which have been hinted to me are scarcely realized as yet, they only leave one or two details of mutual compensation unsettled."

## DOUKHOBORS REACH HALIFAX.

TWO THOUSAND RUSSIAN QUAKERS SEEKING FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20.—The steamship Lake Huron, with two thousand of the five thousand Russian Quakers who are emigrating to the Canadian Northwest, arrived in quadded docks to-night. To-morrow morning they will march ashore at Lawlor's Island Quarantine Station, and undergo inspection. In the afternoon the steamer will re-embark her human freight and proceed to St. John, N. B., where they will land to take rail to their future home. The Lake Huron had a good passage, taking a southern route and avoiding much of the heavy weather reported in the last three weeks on the Atlantic. There were ten deaths of infants on the passage from Batoum.

The Doukhobors were greeted by a party of their representatives in America, among them Prince Hilkoff and Messrs. Elkertin, of Philadelphia, and Gilbey, of Dartmouth, Mass. At the sight of the Prince the people on the crowded decks broke into a hymn. On the deck the young men, women and the multitude of old men, young men, women and children, led in thanksgiving to the Almighty for the safe voyage. Services were conducted by Mr. Elkertin, a striking feature being psalm-singing. The burden of the chant, as translated by Prince Hilkoff, was, "God is with us. He has brought us through."

Prince Hilkoff said the French Government had offered free transportation to the Doukhobors to settle in a French colony. The offer was declined, as the people preferred to settle in Anglo-Saxon dominions, where they would not be subject to conscription.

The immigrants wear skin garments and caps, and the broad-brimmed hats peculiar to their sect.

## REBELS IN MOROCCO DEFEATED.

TWENTY OF THEM DECAPITATED, INCLUDING THE SON OF THE CHIEF REBEL.

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 20.—The Government troops, commanded by Prince Marani, have defeated the Tadjik rebels in a big battle. The chief rebel's son and nineteen others were decapitated, and their heads were exposed at Rabat. This is expected to finish the Tadjik rebellion.

A dispatch from Tangier on October 13 announced that serious disturbances had occurred in Tadjik, one of the great subdivisions of the Doukhobors, who were in a place of banishment for political offenders. A large body of rioters captured the village of Tadjik, and when those who were forwarded an attempt was being made to seize the Sheriff's treasure.

## TO JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, BY CLYDE LINE STEAMERS.

Three sailings a week. Luxurious accommodations, absolutely perfect service. General agents, A. & B. Bowline Green—Advt.

## PAYNE IN DINGLEY'S PLACE.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

SPEAKER REED'S SELECTION OF THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMAN GENERALLY APPROVED—OTHER VACANCIES FILLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 20.—Speaker Reed to-day put an end to the speculation regarding the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee by appointing Mr. Payne, of New-York, to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dingley. This carries with it the floor leadership of the majority. At the same time he filled the vacancies in the minority representation on the Ways and Means and Rules committees caused by the retirement of Mr. McMillin by appointing Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to both places. Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, was appointed on the Census Committee.

The promotion of Mr. Payne to the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means will be generally regarded by his colleagues and associates in the House of Representatives as one eminently fit and suitable to be made. He is not only the senior and ranking member of the committee, but has been one of its most industrious, able and useful members for nearly ten years. He was one of the framers of the Tariff act of 1890 and one of the stoutest opponents of the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894, as well as of the various "popcorn" bills brought forward when Mr. Springer was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Liliuokalani Congress. In the Liliuokalani Congress he and Chairman Dingley toiled together to perfect and put through the bill to simplify and correct faults and abuses in the administration of the customs laws, as they did in the present Congress in framing the Tariff act of 1897 and the War Revenue act of 1898, and there was no member of the committee on whom the late chairman leaned with greater confidence or whose ability, knowledge and judgment he more highly esteemed. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is the parliamentary leader of the majority in the House of Representatives—a place for which Mr. Payne is well qualified and admirably fitted by his knowledge of parliamentary law and precedents and his long experience in Congress, as well as by his firmness and courage and his fairness, keenness of perception and reasonableness.

## A PLACE CLAIMED BY NEW-ENGLAND.

There is another vacancy in the majority of the committee. The death of Mr. Dingley has left as the only New-England member Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, who, it may be noted in passing, is one of the strongest, ablest and most useful members of a majority composed of exceptionally brilliant men, such as Payne, Dingley, Hopkins, Grosvener, Russell, Doolittle, Steele, Johnson, of North Dakota; Evans and Tawney, New-England naturally claims the right to the vacancy, and considerable pressure has been brought to bear in behalf of the appointment of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts.

Against his selection some objections have been raised, especially among some of the strongest and most active advocates of the tariff act of 1897, commonly called the Dingley law. They recall and quote a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives when he was in opposition to the tariff act, in the course of which he severely criticised several of the schedules proposed, and subsequently adopted, especially the one relating to wool and manufactures of wool, which he regarded as one imposing excessive and unreasonable rates of duty. In the same relation and for the same reason, he criticised the tariff act of 1890, and also submitted some other observations which, in the opinion of many of his party associates, were calculated to encourage the opponents of the measure. Mr. McCall's friends, of course, contend that he is a sound and consistent advocate of protection, and point to his votes as proof.

## UGLY RUMORS AFLOAT.

A PUBLIC MEETING CALLED IN MOUNT VERNON TO CONSIDER TROLLEY LEGISLATION.

Charles Hill Wilson, a wealthy lumber merchant, and George R. Crawford, president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, have issued a call for a public meeting of the citizens of Mount Vernon to be held in Ferguson Hall at 8 o'clock this evening. The purpose of the meeting, as stated in the call, is to consider the rulings and actions of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske in the recent trolley legislation by the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Wilson said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that the air is filled with ugly rumors in connection with the franchise recently granted to the New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, and that it is the purpose of the meeting to take action either commending or condemning the proceedings.

The Board of Trade has already condemned Mayor Fiske and recommended his impeachment, and the Aldermen have tried City Clerk Hoyt for withholding the application for a trolley company, and receiving them but have not yet decided upon a verdict. The matter has been resting quietly for nearly a week, and the effect of the meeting will probably be to stir it up again and hasten a decision.

## THE NEW-YORK SIGHTED.

AMERICAN LINE STEAMER PASSED THE LIZARD LAST NIGHT.

Lizard, Jan. 20.—The American Line steamship New-York, Captain Passow, from New-York for Southampton, passed here at 10:20 p. m.

According to the usual speed of the New-York she should have sighted some time on Wednesday, and a little anxiety was felt by many friends of passengers over the fact that the vessel had not been spoken. The agents of the line, however, declared that no fears were entertained by them as to the vessel's safety, and said that due allowance should be made for the stormy weather and the foulness of the New-York's hull.

Unlike the other vessels of the International Navigation Company used as auxiliary cruisers in the Spanish war, the New-York has not been in drydock nor had her hull scraped in over six months. The New-York was reconverted into a merchantman here, and her hull has been maintained by barnacles. The New-York will be dry-docked and cleaned before her return to this port.

Among the passengers reported to be on board are Colonel John Jacob Astor, J. S. Hastings, United States Consul at La Rochelle, France, and fifty other first-class passengers, as well as thirty passengers in the second cabin.

## ORDERS WILL COME TO AMERICA.

RAILS, GIRDS AND ROLLING STOCK FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS WILL PROBABLY BE MADE HERE.

London, Jan. 21.—The Calcutta correspondent of "The Times" says: "The recent English strikes effectively prevented the placing of orders for rails, girders and rolling stock for railways building in India, and it is only too probable that in future the orders will go to a large extent to the United States, particularly for locomotives."

## CANADIAN TRADE FIGURES.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20.—The trade figures of the Dominion for the six months ending December 31 last, show an increase in the aggregate trade of over \$14,000,000. The figures were \$17